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# Labour Force, Australia

Headline estimates of employment, unemployment, underemployment, participation and hours worked from the monthly Labour Force Survey

Reference period September 2021

Released 14/10/2021

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## Key statistics

Seasonally adjusted estimates for September 2021:

- Unemployment rate increased to 4.6%.
- Participation rate decreased to 64.5%.
- Employment decreased to 12,884,600.

- Employment to population ratio decreased to 61.5%.
- Underemployment rate decreased to 9.2%.
- Monthly hours worked increased by 15 million hours.

|   | Aug-2021      | Sep-2021      | Monthly change | Monthly change (%) | Yearly change | Yearly change (%) |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| <b>Seasonally adjusted</b>              |               |               |                |                    |               |                   |
| <b>Employed people</b>                  | 13,022,600    | 12,884,600    | -138,000       | -1.1%              | 303,500       | 2.4%              |
| <b>Unemployed people</b>                | 617,100       | 626,000       | 8,900          | 1.4%               | -299,800      | -32.4%            |
| <b>Unemployment rate</b>                | 4.5%          | 4.6%          | 0.1 pts        | na                 | -2.2 pts      | na                |
| <b>Underemployment rate</b>             | 9.3%          | 9.2%          | -0.1 pts       | na                 | -2.2 pts      | na                |
| <b>Participation rate</b>               | 65.2%         | 64.5%         | -0.7 pts       | na                 | -0.3 pts      | na                |
| <b>Monthly hours worked in all jobs</b> | 1,714 million | 1,729 million | 15 million     | 0.9%               | 39 million    | 2.3%              |

Estimates of changes throughout this release are calculated using un-rounded level estimates and may be different from, but are more accurate than, movements obtained from the rounded level estimates.

## Survey impacts and changes

### Hours worked - insights and additional data

The ABS is continuing to publish insights into hours worked each month, given the lockdowns and restrictions across Australia. This analysis provides insights into changes in total hours worked and also people working reduced or no hours.

Given the extent of changes around lockdowns, the ABS has also included data cubes EM2a and EM2b in today's release. These data cubes are usually only released in Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, but will also be released in the headline release over the coming months, to enable more detailed analysis of changes in hours worked and the reasons that people are working reduced or no hours.

## Unemployment and job loss in Australia during the COVID-19 period

There are many ways to analyse unemployment and the loss of work using ABS Labour Force Survey statistics. Given the unusual labour market impacts and recovery during the pandemic, the ABS has been highlighting changes in hours worked (including people working reduced or no hours), underemployment, changes in employment and unemployment, and changes in labour force participation.

There have been a range of composite measures produced from ABS Labour Force data to explore aggregate changes in the labour market during the pandemic. For example, the Commonwealth Treasury has produced a composite measure, referred to as the 'effective unemployment rate', which includes unemployed people, plus any unseasonal increase in employed people who still had a job but worked zero hours for 'economic' or 'other reasons', plus the net change in people in the labour force (compared with a fixed base period), as a proportion of the labour force in the fixed base period. When calculating the effective unemployment rate for Australia, Commonwealth Treasury are currently using May 2021 as the base month, which was prior to the lockdowns related to the Delta variant.

In addition to considering net changes in Labour Force populations (which can be found in Time series spreadsheet Table 1 of Labour Force, Australia), the ABS also produces information on the underlying components of this net change - the flows into and out of the labour force. Information on these flows is available, in original terms, in datacube GM1.

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## Understanding how COVID-19 support is reflected in Labour Force statistics

Over the course of the pandemic there has been a range of support provided by governments to people and businesses. These support programs have changed over time, which is important to consider when assessing changes in Labour Force statistics through the COVID period, including the extent to which people have lost their jobs or have reduced (or no) hours of work but remain employed.

The current main government support payments are paid directly to people (including the COVID-19 Disaster Relief Payment and JobSeeker Payment) or directly to businesses (including the JobSaver Payment, which, unlike the JobKeeper wage subsidy, is not paid to businesses with an explicit payroll connection to specific employees).

The ABS continues to categorise people as 'employed' or 'not employed' in the survey using the long-standing concepts and practices used in Labour Force statistics, and are not impacted or determined by whether a person or employing business is eligible or in receipt of government support.

The [Labour Force Survey questionnaire \(https://www.abs.gov.au/methodologies/labour-force-australia-methodology/sep-2021\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/methodologies/labour-force-australia-methodology/sep-2021), which has not changed during the COVID period, starts with two key questions that identify whether the respondents were employed:

- Did you do any work at all in a job, business or farm last week?
- Did you have a job, business or farm that you were away from because of holidays, sickness or any other reasons?

Anyone who indicates that they DID paid work will be considered 'employed'.

If they DIDN'T do any paid work (paid by their employer or business), the second question will then ascertain whether they still had a job but didn't do any work because they were temporarily away from work.

Anyone who indicates that they DIDN'T have a job (that they were absent from) will be categorised as 'not employed' and either 'unemployed' or 'not in the labour force', depending on their responses to other questions. People can be 'unemployed' or 'not in the labour force' while receiving the COVID-19 Disaster Payment or the JobSeeker Payment. To be categorised as 'unemployed' people must have not worked, be looking for work and available to start work.

Whereas, anyone who indicates that they DID have a job (that they were absent from) will be considered 'employed' if they were away from work for less than 4 weeks, or paid by their employer for any part of the last four weeks. These are key factors in determining whether someone is employed, particularly during lockdown periods.

Over the pandemic, falls in employment during lockdown periods have tended to increase as lockdowns have extended beyond 4 weeks. At that point, people who were temporarily absent from work and not paid by their employer for any part of the last four weeks are no longer considered to be 'employed' and will instead be either 'unemployed' or 'not in the labour force', depending on their responses to other questions. This is regardless of whether they still have an attachment to their job. It is also important to note that during lockdowns many people leaving employment will also leave the labour force entirely, given the challenges in actively look for work and being available for work.

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## Improving the estimation of short-term non-residents in the Labour Account

Over the COVID period, there have been large reductions in short-term non-resident arrivals in Australia. These reductions are not reflected in Labour Force Survey employment estimates but are accounted for in Labour Account estimates of employment and jobs.

Differences between the Labour Force Survey and Labour Account were outlined in the [June 2021 Labour Force \(https://abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia/jun-2021#survey-impacts-and-changes\)](https://abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia/jun-2021#survey-impacts-and-changes) release.

## Modelling employed short-term non-residents in the Labour Account

As noted in the March quarter Labour Account release, a model-based approach is needed to estimate the number of short-term/temporary non-residents who are employed (including the jobs they held, and the hours they worked) as there are no direct sources for this information.

## Improvements to the model and revisions in the September quarter release

The ABS has reviewed the modelling approach used in the Labour Account and has identified some improved data sources and method enhancements. These will provide a more robust estimation of the number of short-term non-residents who are working, and the hours they worked.

The new model will be implemented into the Labour Account for the September quarter 2021, with revisions to quarterly and annual Labour Account series across all quadrants (i.e. People, Jobs, Hours and Payments).

These revisions will result in a reduction of the number (and hours worked) of employed short-term non-residents in the Labour Account.

An indication of the magnitude of the reduction will be provided in the October issue of [Labour Force, Australia \(/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia/latest-release\)](https://abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia/latest-release), to be released on 11 November 2021, with the revised estimates to be published in the September quarter issue of Labour Account Australia, on 8 December 2021.

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## Seasonal adjustment and trend estimates

In the April 2020 Labour Force release, the ABS advised that the method used to produce seasonally adjusted estimates would be changed from the 'concurrent' method to the 'forward factors' method, during the COVID-19 period. The forward factors approach is better suited to managing large movements at the end point of series and ensures that large movements do not have a disproportionate influence on the seasonal factors.

Given the large movements in the labour market during the COVID-19 period and the continuing use of a forward factors approach to seasonal adjustment, the ABS undertook an extensive annual review of its seasonally adjusted Labour Force series, prior to the release

of April 2021 estimates.

Through this process static forward factors have been calculated for the next 12 months taking effect from the April 2021 release (and the release of May 2021 Labour Force, for the quarterly series).

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## Survey response and timeline

The September Labour Force Survey was run in respect of the two weeks from Sunday 29 August to Saturday 11 September, and collected over the period from Sunday 5 September to Saturday 25 September.

The ABS would like to thank Australians for their continued support in responding to our surveys during such a difficult time, given how critically important this information is.

## Reference and Enumeration Dates

| Publication     | Start of Reference Week | End of Reference Week | Start of Emuneration | End of Enumeration  |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| August 2021     | 1st August 2021         | 14th August 2021      | 8th August 2021      | 28th August 2021    |
| Septempber 2021 | 29th August 2021        | 11th September 2021   | 5th September 2021   | 25th September 2021 |
| October 2021    | 26th September 2021     | 9th October 2021      | 3th October 2021     | 23th October 2021   |
| November 2021   | 31st October 2021       | 13th November 2021    | 7th November 2021    | 27th November 2021  |
| December 2021   | 28th November 2021      | 11th December 2021    | 5th December 2021    | 23rd December 2021  |
| January 2022    | 2nd January 2022        | 15th January 2022     | 9th January 2022     | 29th January 2022   |

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## October 2021 Labour Force statistics will be released on 11 November

In Census years, the collection and reference weeks of the Labour Force Survey may be brought forward slightly to minimise the overlap with the Post Census Review (also referred to as the Census Post Enumeration Survey). The October 2021 survey will start enumeration on Sunday 3 October, slightly earlier than the Sunday between the 5th and 11th, as stated in the [Methodology \(/methodologies/labour-force-australia-methodology/sep-2021/\)](/methodologies/labour-force-australia-methodology/sep-2021/).

As a result, October 2021 Labour Force statistics will also be released a week earlier than

originally advertised, on 11 November, rather than 18 November.

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## Articles and other information

This months Labour Force release includes:

- [Insights into hours worked, September 2021 \(/articles/insights-hours-worked-september-2021\)](/articles/insights-hours-worked-september-2021)

For a list of previously published LFS articles, see the [Article archive \(/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia/latest-release#article-archive\)](/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia/latest-release#article-archive).

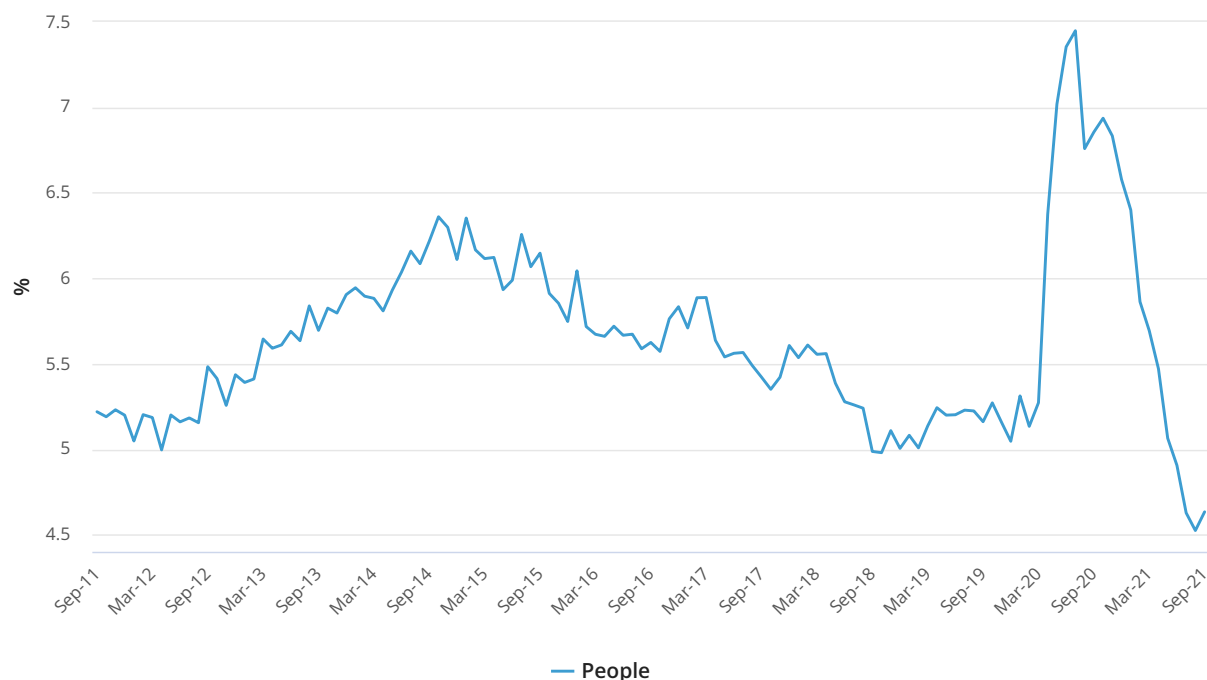
Additional spreadsheets and pivot tables are published in [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed \(/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia-detailed/latest-release\)](/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia-detailed/latest-release) one week after this release, while longitudinal labour force microdata are released in the ABS DataLab, one day after the detailed release (see [Microdata: Longitudinal Labour Force, Australia \(https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6602.0History+of+Changes0Australia\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6602.0History+of+Changes0Australia)).

## Unemployment

In seasonally adjusted terms, in September 2021:

- The unemployment rate increased by 0.1 pts to 4.6%
- The unemployment rate was 0.6 pts lower than March 2020
- Unemployed people increased by 8,900 to 626,000
- Unemployed people was 97,200 lower than March 2020
- The youth unemployment rate increased by 0.2 pts to 10.8%
- The youth unemployment rate was 0.7 pts lower than March 2020

## Unemployment rate, Seasonally adjusted



## Employment

In seasonally adjusted terms, in September 2021:

- Employment decreased by 138,000 people (1.1%) to 12,884,600 people
- Employment was 110,900 people (0.9%) lower than March 2020

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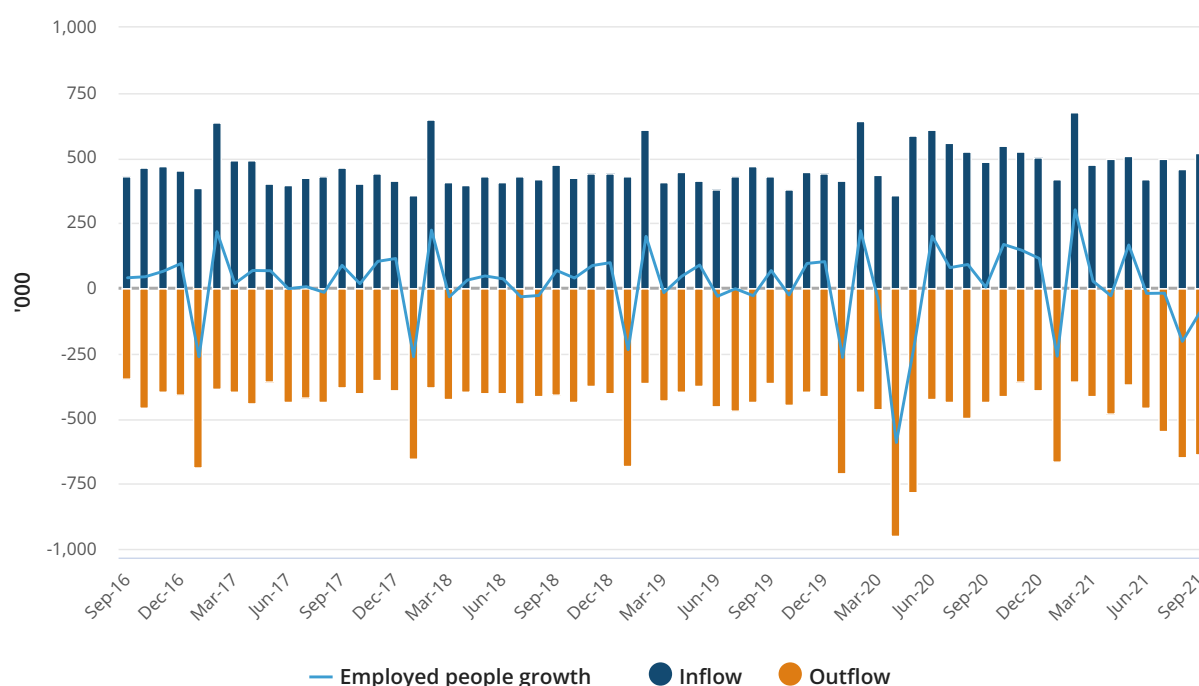
## Flows into and out of employment

Flows into and out of employment are extensive and are based on the net matched sample of original employment growth between two consecutive months (around 80% of the sample). The (net) sum of the inflows and outflows does not necessarily equal the 'net' employment growth.



For September 2021 the net increase in the number of employed people is the result of around 520,000 people entered employment (i.e. they were not employed in August but were employed in September), while around 630,000 people left employment (i.e. they were employed in August but were not employed in September). This contrasts with August 2021 where around 460,000 people entered employment and around 650,000 people left employment.

## Monthly inflows, outflows and employment growth, Original



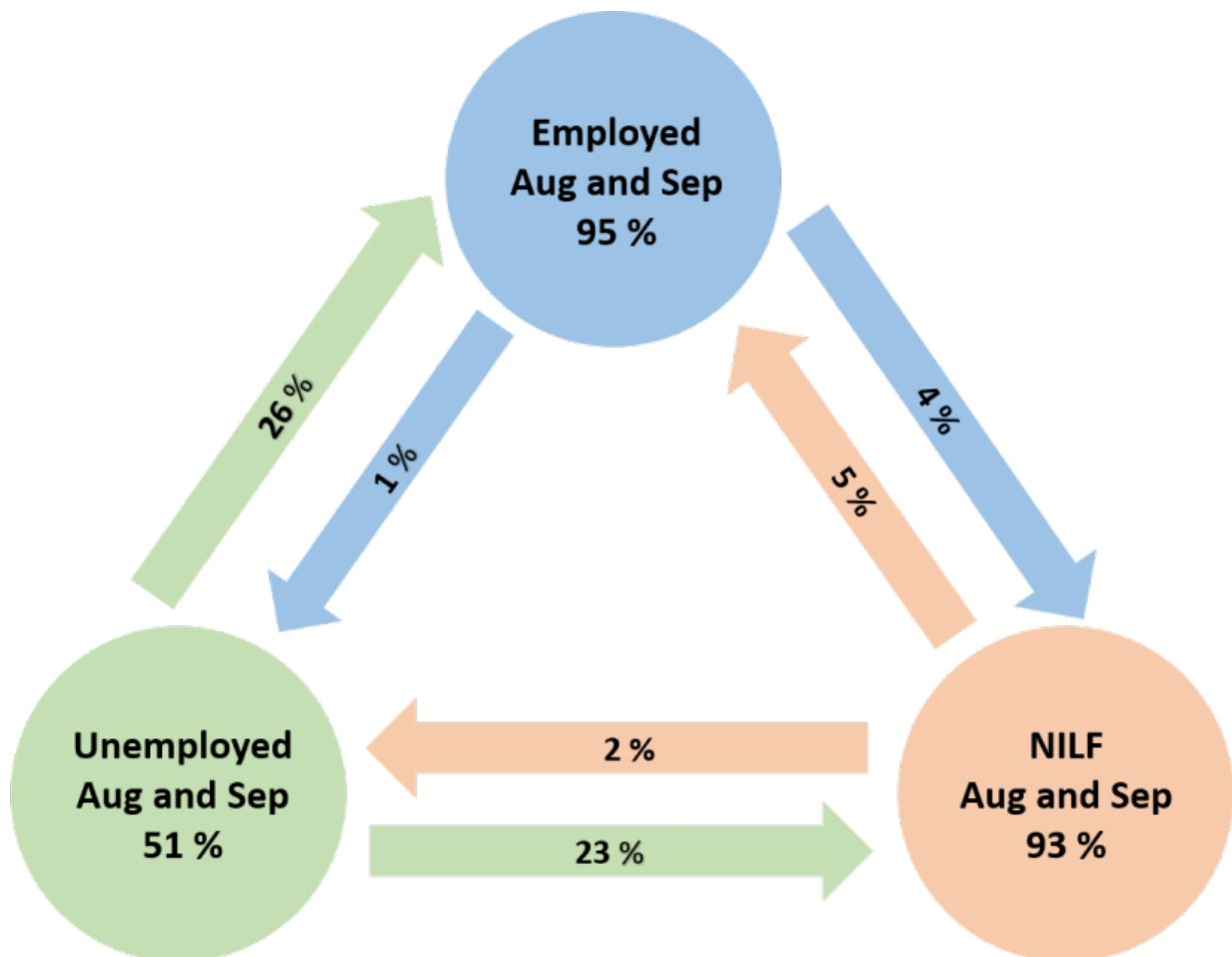
Note: As the inflows and outflows analysis is based on the matched sample (around 80% of the sample), and the original employment growth is based on the entire sample and the latest months weight, the (net) sum of the inflows and outflows does not necessarily equal the 'net' employment growth.

The following diagram shows the proportion of people moving between employment, unemployment and not in the labour force between August and September (based on the matched sample). It shows that:

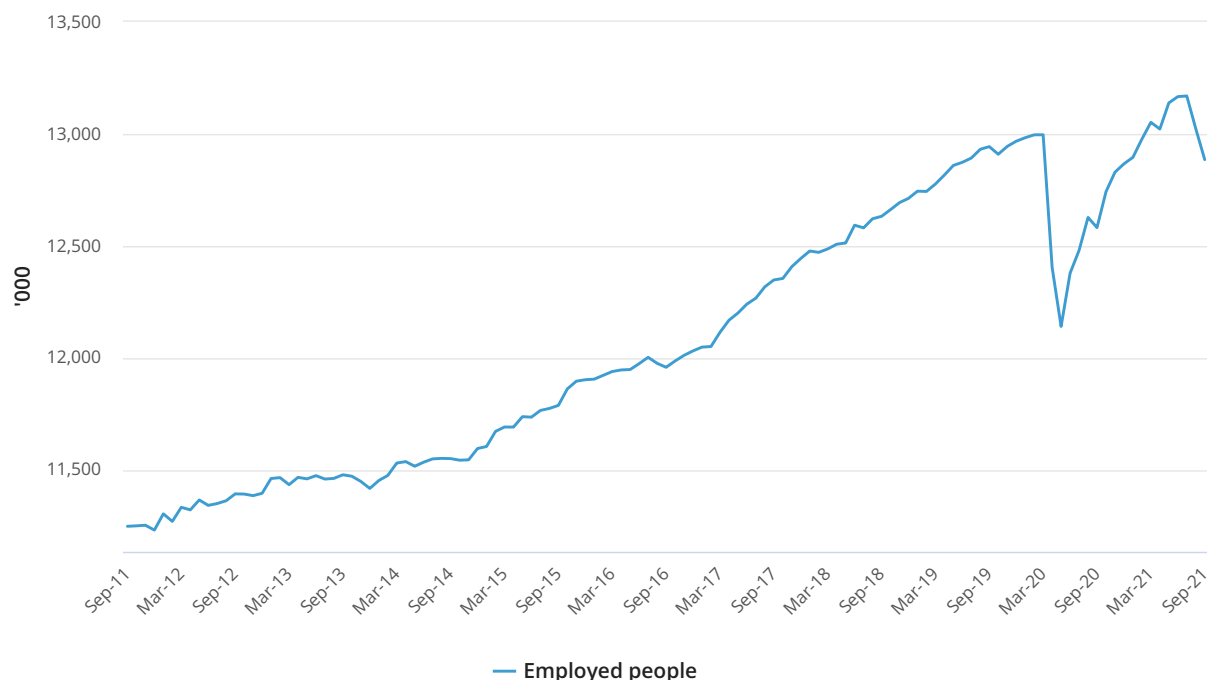
- 95% of people employed in August were also employed in September (with 1% moving to unemployment and 4% to not in the labour force)

- 51% of people unemployed in August were also unemployed in September (with 26% moving to employment and 23% to not in the labour force)
- 93% of people not in the labour force in August were also not in the labour force in September (with 5% moving to employment and 2% to unemployment)

#### Flows in labour force status, August to September



## Employed people, Seasonally adjusted



## Full-time and part-time employment

In seasonally adjusted terms, in September 2021:

- Full-time employment increased by 26,700 to 8,983,200 people, and part-time employment decreased by 164,700 to 3,901,400 people
- The part-time share of employment was 30.3%, 1.5 pts lower than in March 2020

## Employment-to-population ratio

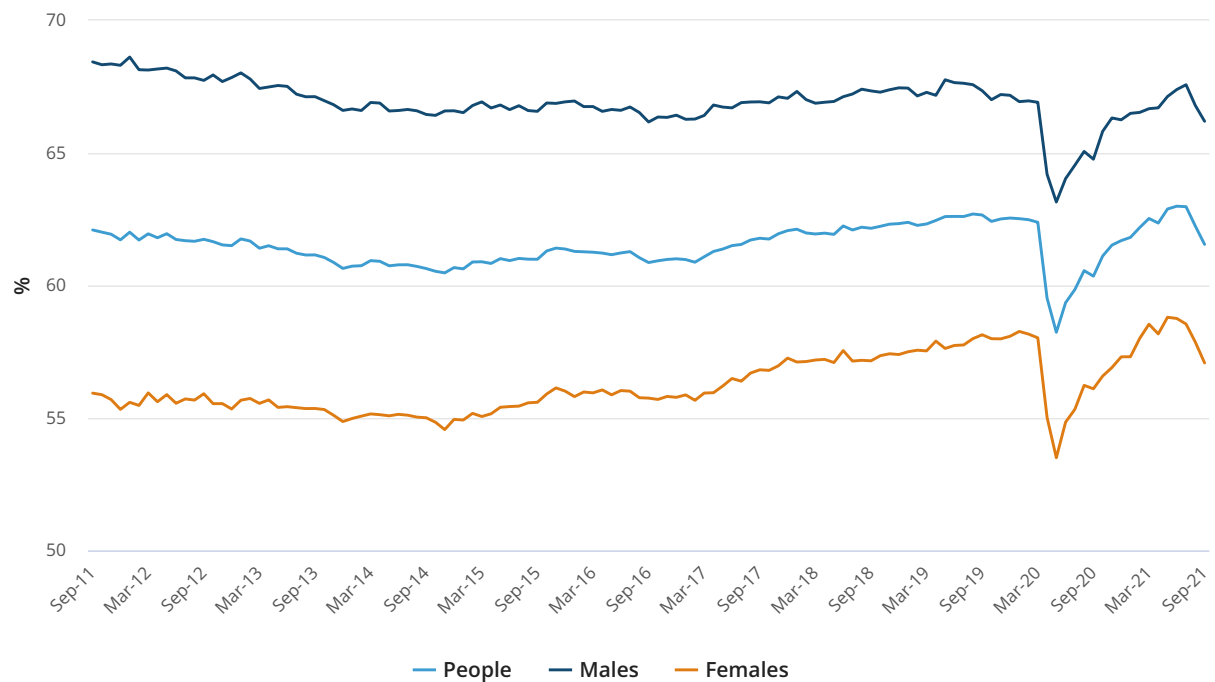
In seasonally adjusted terms, in September 2021, the employment-to-population ratio:

- Decreased by 0.7 pts to 61.5%
- Lower than March 2020 by 0.8 pts

The employment-to-population ratio provides a measure of employment relative to the size

of the population.

## Employment-to-population ratio, Seasonally adjusted



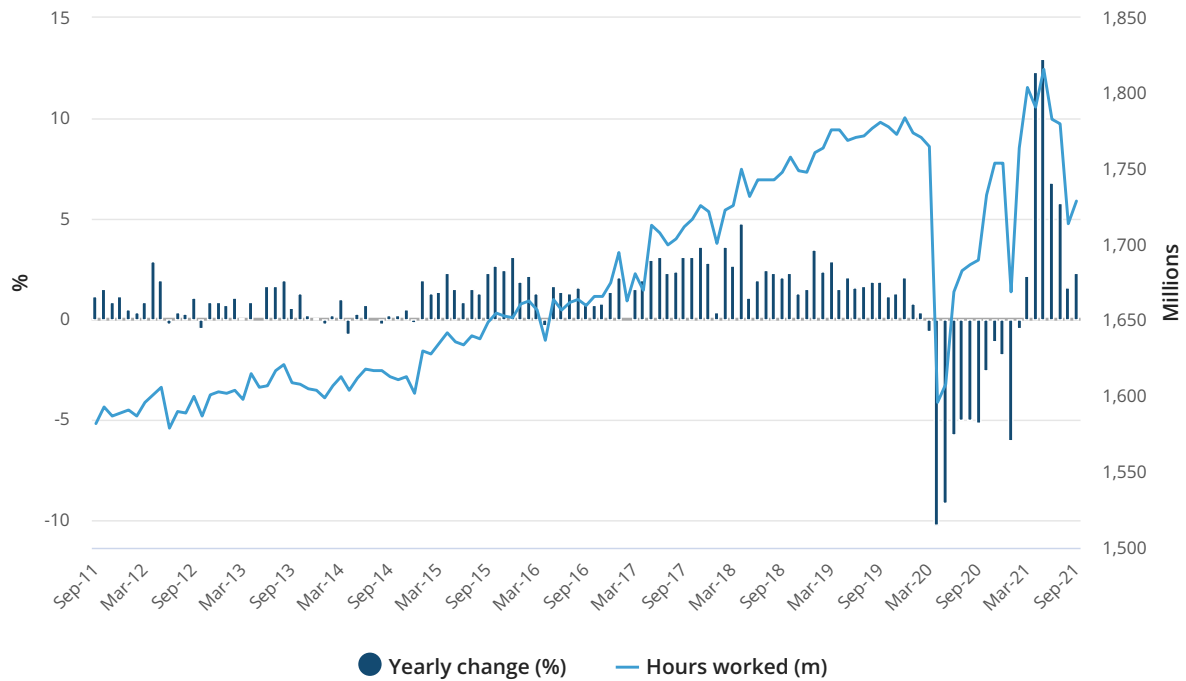
## Hours worked

In seasonally adjusted terms, in September 2021, monthly hours worked in all jobs:

- Increased by 15.0 million hours (0.9%) to 1,729 million hours
- Decreased by 36.0 million hours (2.0%) from March 2020

See the article [Insights into hours worked \(/articles/insights-hours-worked-september-2021\)](/articles/insights-hours-worked-september-2021) for more.

## Monthly hours worked in all jobs, Seasonally adjusted

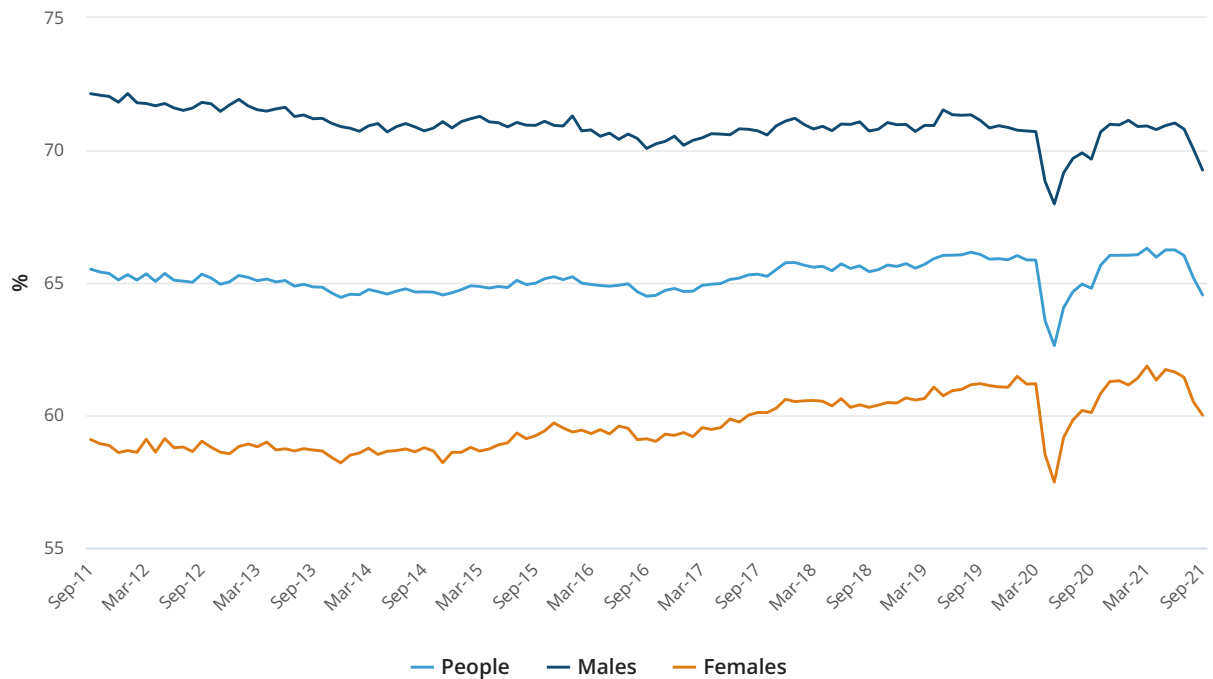


## Participation

In seasonally adjusted terms, in September 2021, the participation rate:

- Decreased by 0.7 pts to 64.5%
- Decreased by 0.8 pts for men to 69.3% and decreased by 0.5 pts for women to 60.0%
- Lower than March 2020 by 1.3 pts

## Participation rate, Seasonally adjusted

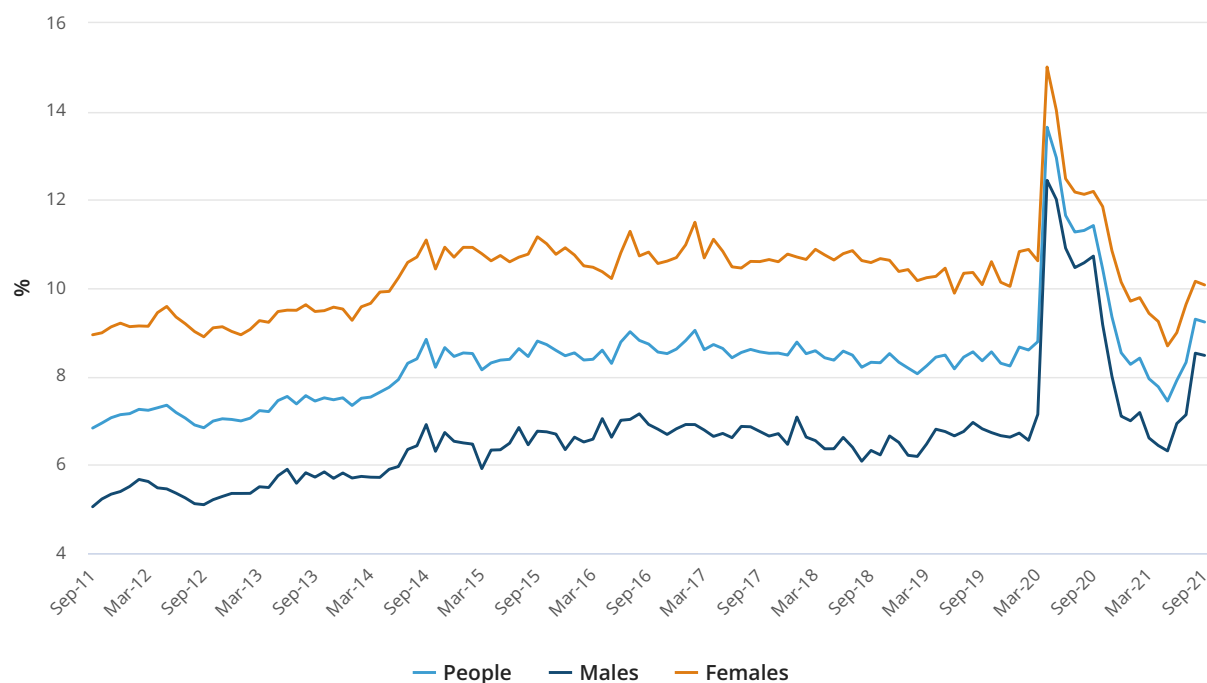


## Underemployment

In seasonally adjusted terms, in September 2021:

- The underemployment rate decreased by 0.1 pts to 9.2%
- The underemployment rate was 0.4 pts higher than March 2020
- The underutilisation rate increased by less than 0.1 pts to 13.9%

## Underemployment rate, Seasonally adjusted



## States and territories

### September 2021, Seasonally adjusted

|   | New South Wales | Victoria  | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory |
|---|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Employed people                                 | 3,931,500       | 3,366,500 | 2,657,500  | 873,500         | 1,427,200         | 263,100  |                    |
| Employed people - monthly change                | -0.6%           | -3.5%     | 1.2%       | -0.1%           | 0.3%              | 0.4%     |                    |
| Employment to population ratio                  | 59.0%           | 61.9%     | 63.0%      | 59.7%           | 66.0%             | 58.5%    |                    |
| Employment to population ratio - monthly change | -0.4 pts        | -2.2 pts  | 0.7 pts    | -0.1 pts        | 0.1 pts           | 0.2 pts  |                    |

|                                       | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | North Territory |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Unemployment rate                     | 4.6%            | 4.8%     | 4.9%       | 5.1%            | 4.1%              | 4.8%     |                 |
| Unemployment rate - monthly change    | -0.2 pts        | 0.7 pts  | -0.5 pts   | 0.2 pts         | -0.4 pts          | -0.7 pts |                 |
| Underemployment rate                  | 10.2%           | 10.0%    | 8.2%       | 8.4%            | 7.2%              | 8.5%     |                 |
| Underemployment rate - monthly change | 0.0 pts         | 0.9 pts  | -0.2 pts   | 0.4 pts         | 0.3 pts           | 0.1 pts  |                 |
| Participation rate                    | 61.8%           | 65.0%    | 66.2%      | 63.0%           | 68.8%             | 61.4%    |                 |
| Participation rate - monthly change   | -0.6 pts        | -1.9 pts | 0.4 pts    | 0.0 pts         | -0.2 pts          | -0.3 pts |                 |

## Rotation group analysis

### Sample composition and rotation

The Labour Force Survey sample can be thought of as comprising eight sub-samples (rotation groups), with each sub-sample remaining in the survey for eight months, and one group "rotating out" each month and being replaced by a new group "rotating in". As seven-eighths of the sample are common from one month to the next, changes in the estimates reflect real changes in the labour market, rather than changes in the sample. The replacement sample is generally selected from the same geographic areas as the outgoing one, as part of a representative sampling approach.

The sample comprises three components:

- the matched common sample (people who responded in both the current month and previous month)
- the unmatched common sample (people who responded in the current month but who did not respond in the previous month, or vice versa)
- the incoming rotation group (replacing people who rotated out)

The matched common sample describes the change observed for the same respondents in the current and previous month, while the other two components reflect differences between the aggregate labour force status of different groups of people.

While the rotation groups are designed to be representative of the population, the outgoing



and incoming rotation groups will almost always have somewhat different characteristics, as they reflect different households and people. The design of the survey, including the weighting and estimation processes, ensures that these differences are generally relatively minor and do not affect the representativeness of the survey and its estimates. Monthly estimates are designed to be representative, regardless of the relative contribution of the three components of the sample.

The contributions of the three sample components to the original estimates of employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are in the Contribution from sample components to estimates spreadsheet.

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## Estimates for the incoming and outgoing rotation groups

### Incoming and outgoing rotation groups

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|  | August<br>outgoing<br>rotation<br>group | September<br>incoming<br>rotation group | September<br>outgoing<br>rotation group | September<br>estimate<br>(Original) |
|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Employment to<br>population ratio              | 61.6%                                   | 62.9%                                   | 61.4%                                   | 61.5%                               |
| Full-time<br>employment to<br>population ratio | 43.5%                                   | 44.6%                                   | 43.0%                                   | 42.7%                               |
| Unemployment rate                              | 4.2%                                    | 4.9%                                    | 4.2%                                    | 4.6%                                |
| Participation rate                             | 64.3%                                   | 66.2%                                   | 64.1%                                   | 64.4%                               |

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### States and territories

In addition to analysis across the entire sample, the ABS also undertakes similar analysis for the responding sample in each state and territory each month, and highlights where there is a notable change for users to be aware of. For example, in September 2021, the incoming rotation group in New South Wales had a higher employment-to-population ratio, participation rate and population share than the group it replaced. These ratios of the incoming rotation group in New South Wales were higher than most other rotation groups. Similar characteristics were also observed in the incoming rotation group in South Australia. As with any notable month-to-month movement of this nature in state and territory estimates, the ABS recommends exercising a degree of caution in interpreting short-term changes.

As for its reporting for the entire sample, where the ABS has not highlighted a notable incoming rotation group effect, any larger changes should therefore be considered to reflect a broader change across the sample.

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## Managing COVID-19 impacts on the incoming rotation groups

In response to COVID-19 and the suspension of face-to-face interviewing, the ABS boosted the size of sample for the incoming rotation groups from June to December 2020 to ensure response level were around the same as pre-COVID-19 rotation groups. This has ensured a comparable level of fully responding households to the pre-COVID period.

The rotation group introduced in December 2020 with a larger sample rotated out in August 2021, meaning that the sample size of all rotation groups in August 2021 was similar to the rotation groups of the pre-COVID period.

However, in response to challenges presented by lockdowns in South East Australia related to the COVID-19 Delta strain, the ABS boosted the size of the sample for the incoming rotation group in New South Wales in September 2021. As a result, the response level from New South Wales remained at a similar level to the pre-COVID period. The incoming rotation groups for October, November and December 2021 will also be boosted to ensure a comparable level of responding households.

Between April and September 2020 additional weighting treatments were used to effectively account for a slightly higher level of non-response. No such treatment has been required since September 2020, with the response patterns returning close to the pre-COVID period.

Response patterns and the potential use of additional weighting treatments have been closely assessed by the ABS during the lockdown periods from July 2021. While there has been disruption to collection activities, there is no strong evidence of response bias and no additional weighting treatments have been required. The ABS will continue to monitor the data over coming months and advise of any change to the weighting and estimation treatment.

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## Comparability with seasonally adjusted data

The gross flows and rotation group data are in original terms only, and are included to provide additional information on the month-to-month movements. They have a considerable level of inherent sampling variability, which is specifically adjusted for in the seasonally adjusted series.

While trend data usually provides the best measure of the underlying behaviour of the

labour market, in times of large changes in the labour market, seasonally adjusted data provides a better estimate of the most recent months. The ABS has temporarily suspended the trend series until labour market indicators become more stable, see [Suspension of trend series and changes to seasonal adjustment during the COVID-19 period \(/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia/apr-2020#covid-19-impacts-and-changes\)](#).

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## Contribution from sample components to estimates

↓ [Download XLSX](#)

[44.41 KB]

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## Data downloads

Labour Force Survey results are released in three stages.

1. Spreadsheets of the headline indicators are published in this release
2. Additional, more detailed spreadsheets and pivot tables are published in [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed \(/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia-detailed/latest-release\)](#) one week after this first release
3. Longitudinal labour force microdata are released in the ABS DataLab on a monthly basis, one day after the detailed release (see [Microdata: Longitudinal Labour Force, Australia \(https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6602.0History+of+Changes0Australia\)](#))

See the [Survey output \(/methodologies/labour-force-australia-methodology/sep-2021#survey-output\)](#) section of Labour Force, Australia methodology for more information.

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## Labour Force status

Table 1. Labour force status by Sex, Australia - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

↓ [Download XLS](#)

[7.06 MB]

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Table 4. Labour force status by Sex, New South Wales - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

↓ [Download XLS](#)

[4.33 MB]

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Table 5. Labour force status by Sex, Victoria - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

[!\[\]\(21199eb166cc97331a0c54c649195dcc\_img.jpg\) Download XLS](#)

[4.34 MB]

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Table 6. Labour force status by Sex, Queensland - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

[!\[\]\(e78f798d4ea5c530c9db49e7d26e6b95\_img.jpg\) Download XLS](#)

[4.36 MB]

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Table 7. Labour force status by Sex, South Australia - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

[!\[\]\(ec9132f1d27c8919987d92907322654d\_img.jpg\) Download XLS](#)

[4.37 MB]

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Table 8. Labour force status by Sex, Western Australia - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

[!\[\]\(dd161862f9164df98f62b726e9846241\_img.jpg\) Download XLS](#)

[4.37 MB]

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Table 9. Labour force status by Sex, Tasmania - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

[!\[\]\(626ce8ac21792b9405bfddfea8e0c96a\_img.jpg\) Download XLS](#)

[4.57 MB]

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Table 10. Labour force status by Sex, Northern Territory - Trend and Original

[!\[\]\(899d8b7697d64725bf017d3296cfcf1b\_img.jpg\) Download XLS](#)

[5.19 MB]

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Table 10a. Labour force status by Sex, Northern Territory - Seasonally adjusted

[!\[\]\(d3e32d099174a7c248ec1f564ee4f69c\_img.jpg\) Download XLS](#)

[279.5 KB]

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Table 11. Labour force status by Sex, Australian Capital Territory - Trend and Original

[!\[\]\(c724c83fe216b2427610afdbd31f92cc\_img.jpg\) Download XLS](#)

[4.49 MB]

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Table 11a. Labour force status by Sex, Australian Capital Territory - Seasonally adjusted

[!\[\]\(a2bb1e57b467f1e41142026aa73db90f\_img.jpg\) Download XLS](#)

[279.5 KB]

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Table 12. Labour force status by Sex, State and Territory - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

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[42.56 MB]

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Table 12a. Labour force status by Sex, Territory - Seasonally adjusted

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[487.5 KB]

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Table 13. Labour force status for 15-24 year olds by Sex - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

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[7.06 MB]

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Table 15. Labour force status for 15-24 year olds by Educational attendance (full-time) and Sex

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[1.62 MB]

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Table 16. Labour force status for 15-24 year olds by State, Territory and Educational attendance (full-time)

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Table 17. Labour force status for 15-19 year olds by Sex - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

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Table 18. Labour force status for 15-64 year olds by Sex - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

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## Hours worked

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Table 19. Monthly hours worked in all jobs by Employed full-time, part-time and Sex and by State and Territory - Trend and Seasonally adjusted

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[3.14 MB]

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Table 19a. Monthly hours worked in all jobs by Employed full-time, part-time and Sex and Territory - Seasonally adjusted

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[93 KB]

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Table 21. Quarterly hours worked in all jobs by Market and Non-market sector - Seasonally adjusted

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EM2a - Employed persons who worked fewer hours than usual by hours

actually worked in all jobs and sex, January 1991 onwards (pivot table)

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EM2b - Employed persons who worked fewer hours than usual by hours actually worked in all jobs, state and territory, January 1991 onwards (pivot table)

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[9.35 MB]

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## Underemployment and underutilisation

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Table 22. Underutilised persons by Age and Sex - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

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[46.75 MB]

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Table 23. Underutilised persons by State and Territory and Sex - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original

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[63.17 MB]

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Table 23a. Underutilised persons by Territory and Sex - Seasonally adjusted

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Table 24. Underutilised persons by Age and Sex (expanded analytical series)

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Table 25. Underutilised persons by State, Territory and Sex (expanded analytical series)

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[683.5 KB]

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## Flows into and out of employment

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GM1 - Labour force status and Gross changes (flows) by Age, Sex, State and Territory, February 1991 onwards

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All time series spreadsheets

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[Classifying people during the COVID-19 period \(https://www.abs.gov.au/articles/classifying-people-labour-force-survey-during-covid-19-period\)](#) (March 2020)

[Labour Force Explained \(https://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/home/labour+force+explained\)](#) (September 2017)

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[Understanding full-time / part-time status in the Labour Force Survey \(https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6202.0Main%20Features4Sep%202013\)](#) (September 2013)

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[Changing female employment over time \(/articles/changing-female-employment-over-time\)](#) (February 2021)

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[People moving into or out of employment or unemployment every month \(/articles/people-moving-or-out-employment-or-unemployment-every-month\)](/articles/people-moving-or-out-employment-or-unemployment-every-month) (March 2020)

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[Underemployment: Reduced hours or prefers more hours \(https://www.abs.gov.au/articles/underemployment-reduced-hours-or-prefers-more-hours\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/articles/underemployment-reduced-hours-or-prefers-more-hours) (December 2020)

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[Exploring labour force data on joblessness \(https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6202.0Main%20Features2Feb%202012\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6202.0Main%20Features2Feb%202012) (February 2012)

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[Impacts on the Australian labour market: A regional perspective \(/articles/impacts-australian-labour-market-regional-perspective-april-2020\)](#) (April 2020)

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[ABS Labour Statistics: A broad range of information \(https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6202.0main+features7Jul%202019\)](#) (July 2019)

[500th issue of 6202.0 \(https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6202.0Main%20Features6Jan%202018\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6202.0Main%20Features6Jan%202018) (January 2018)

[Labour Force Survey pivot tables \(https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6291.0.55.001Main%20Features2Aug%202017\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6291.0.55.001Main%20Features2Aug%202017) (August 2017)

[Expanded education data from the Labour Force Survey \(https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6291.0.55.003Main%20Features3Aug%202016\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6291.0.55.003Main%20Features3Aug%202016) (August 2016)

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## Methodology

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## **Previous catalogue number**

This release previously used catalogue number 6202.0.

## **Methodology**

[Labour Force, Australia methodology, September 2021](#)